TOXIC HAZARDS IN AVIATION

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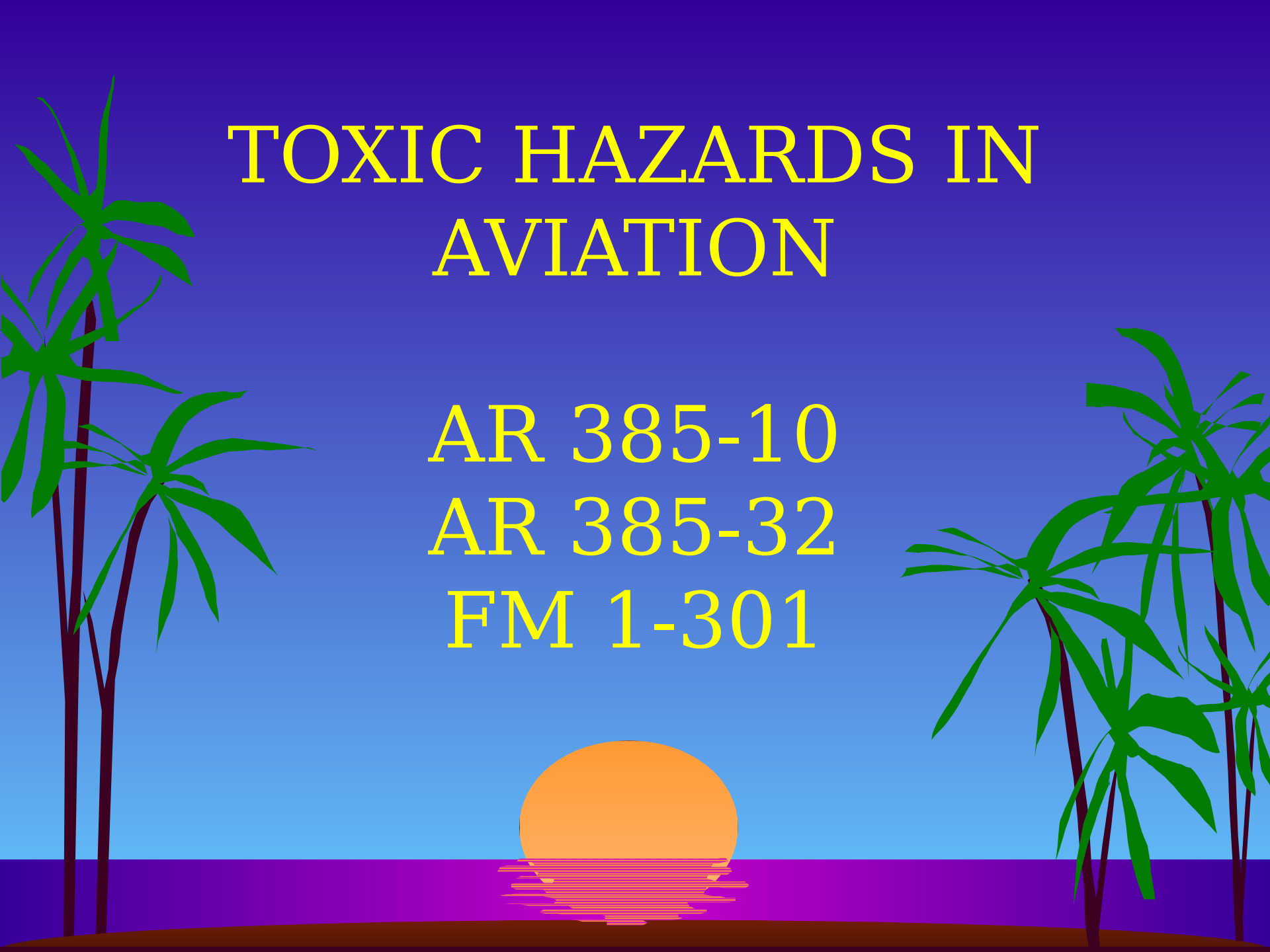
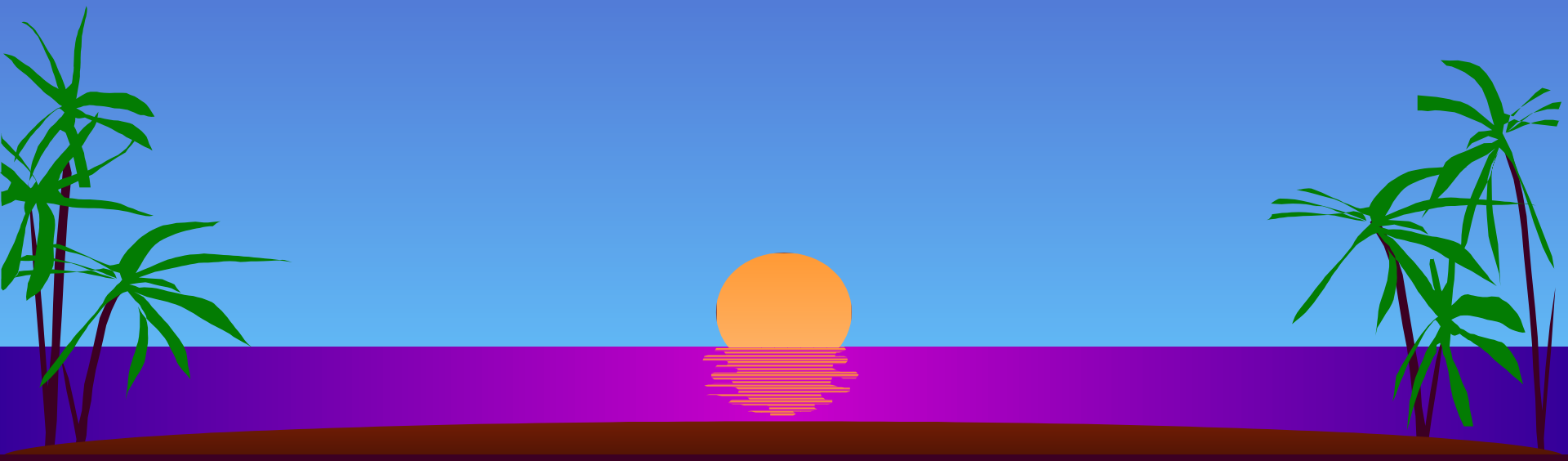


TOXIC

- THE POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE A HARMFUL EFFECT ON A BIOLOGICIAL ORGANISM



EXPOSURE

- The contact of a substance with a biological organism
- Acute: single exposure for a short period of time
- Chronic: prolonged or repeated exposure

DOSE

- The amount of a substance that is present in the body
- Factors that influence the amount are the route of entry, time of exposure and whether the material is stored or eliminated

RESPONSE

- The harmful effects that result from contact with a substance
- The response may be impairment or complete destruction of a biologic function
- It may result in surface dermatitis, irritating cough, spasm or cellular destruction of an internal organ

EFECTS ON THE BODY

- Acute: An effect that occurs or develops rapidly after a single administration of a substance
- Chronic: An effect that manifests itself some length of time after the exposure
- Local: Those effects that occur at the site of first contact with the substance

Continue

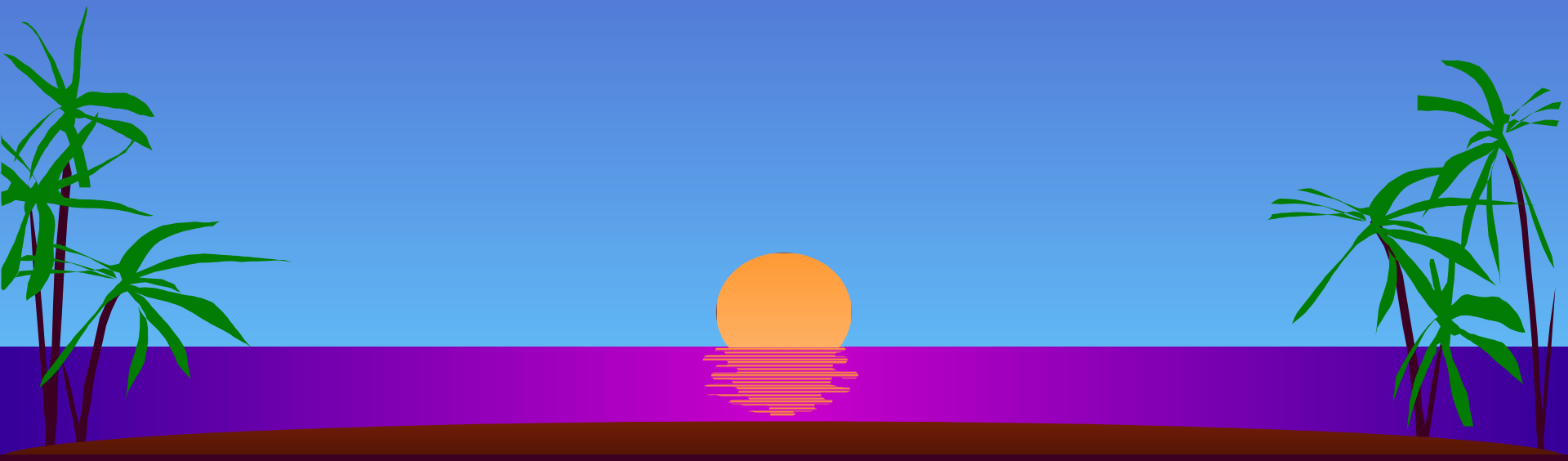
- Systemic: Effects that occur after absorption and distribution of the chemical away from its entry point to another organ or system

ROUTE OF EXPOSURE/ENTRY

- Inhalation: By far the most dangerous means by which occupational poisons gain entry into the body
- Skin Contact
- Ingestion
- Combination

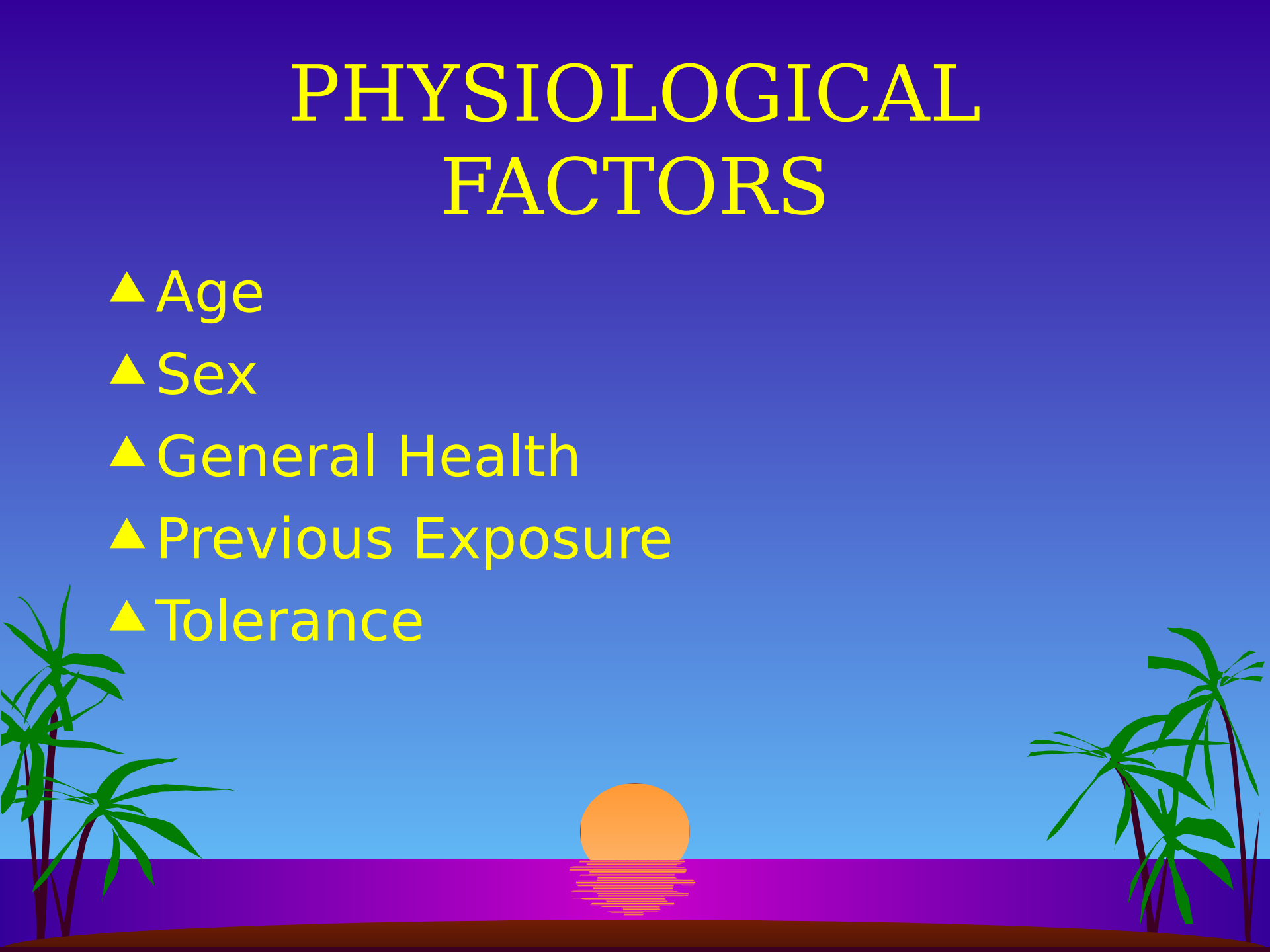
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

- Temperature
- Pressure



PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Age
- Sex
- General Health
- Previous Exposure
- Tolerance



FIRE EXTINGUISHER

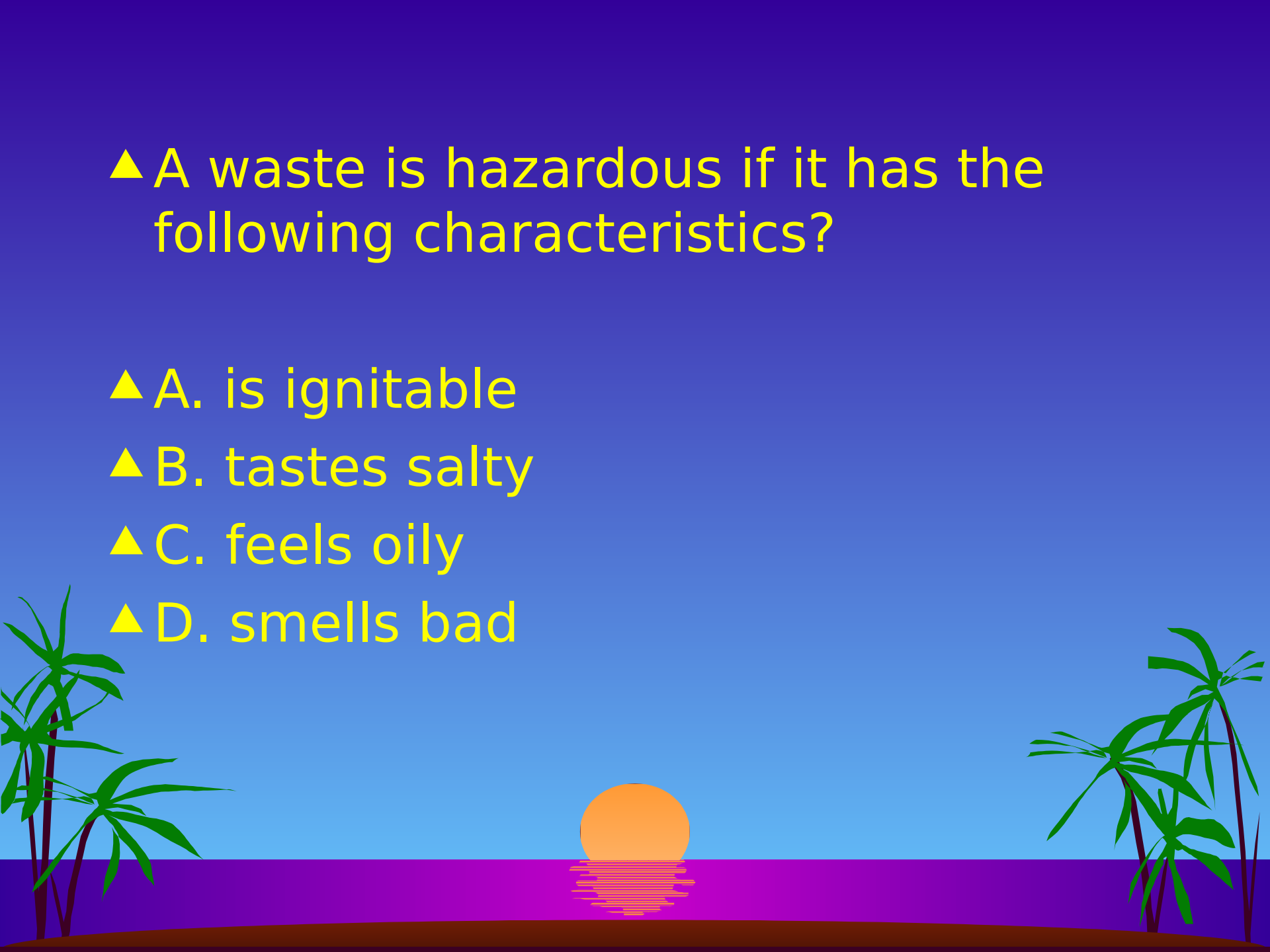
- Halon 1211: An effective fire extinguishing agent. It is toxic and causes depression of the CNS and will cause damage to the liver and kidneys
- Halon 1211: Is the fire extinguisher of choice for aircraft because of its effectiveness

TEST

- Which of the following is a hazardous material?
- A. battery acid
- B. paint thinner
- C. super tropical bleach
- D. all of the above

- A waste is hazardous if it has the following characteristics?

- A. is ignitable
- B. tastes salty
- C. feels oily
- D. smells bad

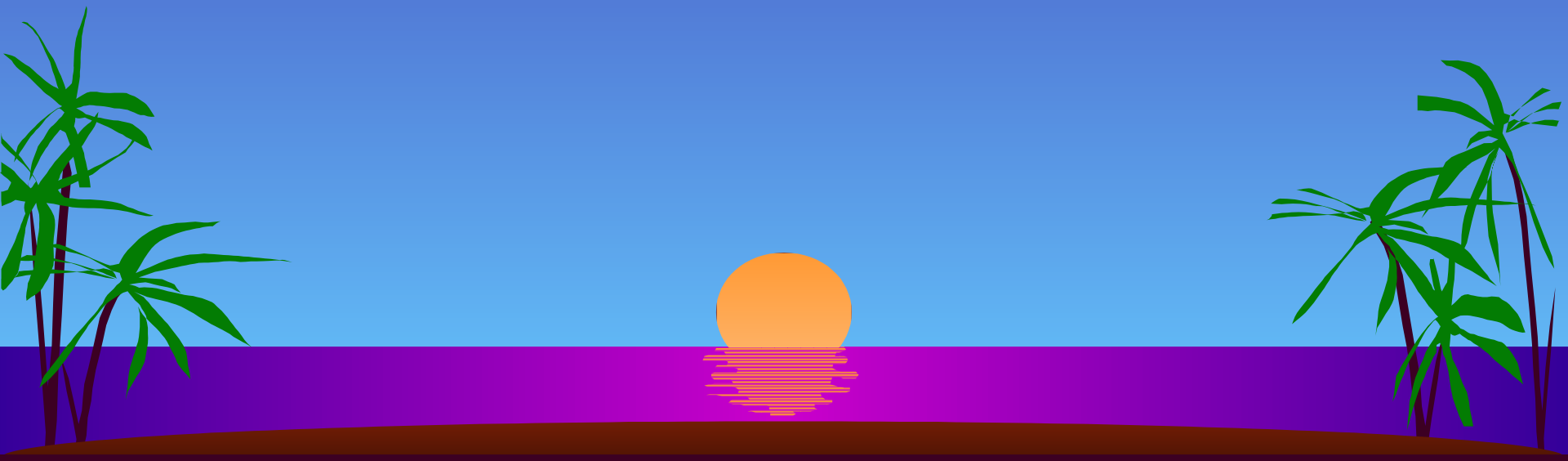


- A technique that can be used to reduce the amount of hazardous waste is?

- A. pour small amounts on the ground
- B. use separate containers for each waste
- C. wash spills into drains
- D. leave solvent tanks open so it evaporates

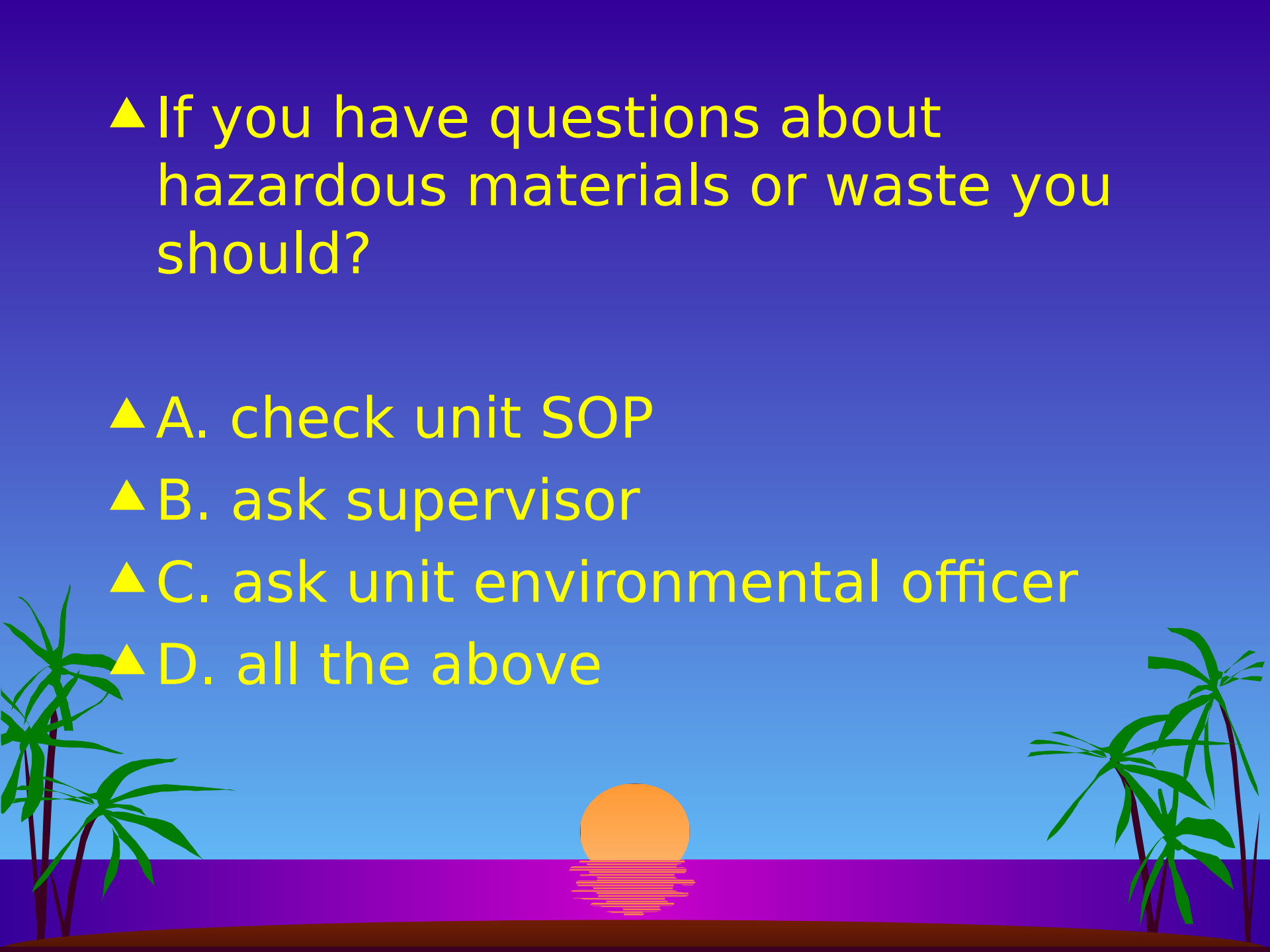
- When a spill happens, what should you do first?

- A. stop the spill
- B. contain the spill
- C. protect yourself



- If you have questions about hazardous materials or waste you should?

- A. check unit SOP
- B. ask supervisor
- C. ask unit environmental officer
- D. all the above



- One gallon of oil can pollute one million gallons of drinking water? T/F
- If a hazardous waste solvent is added to used oil, the oil can’t be burned or recycled? T/F
- Used oil and used antifreeze are hazardous waste in some states? T/F

- A hazardous waste can be cheaper to dispose of if it has not been mixed with another waste? T/F
- Always empty containers before discarding, because liquids can seep down into the soil and pollute the community's water supply? T/F
- inhalation is by far the most dangerous means by which occupation poisons gain entry into the body? T/F